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Maps and Sections to Accompany Report on the Geology and Ore-Deposits of Meekatharra, Murchison Goldfield. Geological Survey of Western Australia, Bulletin No. 68, 1916. Pls. I-XXV.

The bed rock of the area consists chiefly of amphibolite and other varieties of schists, into which numerous granitic masses have been intruded. There are also present some extrusives and a few local occurrences of Devonian shales, arkoses, and dolomites. The bulletin consists of numerous geologic maps and sections, and mine maps for the area.

A. C. McF.

Maps and Sections to Accompany Report on the Geology and Mineral Resources of the Yilgarn Goldfield. Geological Survey of Western Australia, Bulletin No. 1, Pt. III, 1917. Pls. I-XIX.

The geology as shown on the maps and sections is essentially the same as found in the other gold fields of Western Australia, consisting chiefly of igneous and metamorphic rocks and a minor amount of sedimentary. The report includes detailed maps to the scale of one mile to the inch, as well as more generalized maps on a much smaller scale.

A. C. McF.

The Cambrian and Ordovician of Maryland. By R. S. BASSLER. Systematic Report, Maryland Geological Survey, 1919. Pp. 424, pls. 58, figs. 27.

The Ordovician and Cambrian are considered together because of the continuity of the limestone which forms the top of the one and the base of the other. The proposed Ozarkian and Canadian systems are not recognized. Three great phases of sedimentation are recognized, (1) the Lower Cambrian siliceous phase, (2) the great limestone deposits of the Upper Cambrian and Lower Ordovician, and (3) a shale phase covering the Middle and Upper Ordovician, the three forming an aggregate about 16,000 feet thick, of which the limestones form more than half. The first phase mentioned is more or less confined to the Blue Ridge, the limestones to the Great Valley and Allegheny Ranges, and the shale phase chiefly to the latter.

The description of formations includes detailed sections, faunal lists, discussion of correlations, topographic features, areal distribution, and economic resources. In many of them distinct faunal zones are recognized. There is appended a general faunal list showing the geographic distribution of the forms.

The part devoted to systematic paleontology contains the description of some two hundred species and varieties, of which sixteen are new. Most of these are figured on the fifty-eight plates. There is also a bibliography of Cambro-Ordovician literature.

A. C. McF.

Contributions to the Pre-Cambrian Geology of Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. By R. C. ALLEN and L. P. BARRETT. *The Geology of Limestone Mountain and Sherman Hill in Houghton County, Michigan.* By E. C. CASE and W. I. ROBINSON. Michigan Geological and Biological Survey, Publication 18, Geological Series 15, 1915. Pp. 189, pls. 12, figs. 15.

Part I consists of a number of contributions on the geology of an area lying west of the Crystal Falls and Iron River districts, and extending south of the Marquette and Gogebic iron ranges to the state line and into Wisconsin beyond. The region is a great Huronian interior in which the better-known and structurally distinct ranges on its north and east borders coalesce and lose their identity. The authors are unable to say that rocks older than the Huronian are present, but find that the area heretofore mapped as Archaean and undifferentiated pre-Cambrian is in reality Huronian. The outstanding feature of the region is the presence of an enormous granite mass intruded into the Lower and Middle Huronian sediments, constituting a great batholith which seems to occupy many thousands of square miles in northern Wisconsin, and is represented by outlying remnants in the east end of the Gogebic range and southwest and east in Michigan. The contributions consist of the descriptions of the geology of a number of districts and ranges, together with discussions and some revisions of the correlations of the pre-Cambrian rocks of the region.

An important conclusion arrived at by the authors is that the formations heretofore included in the Upper Huronian are separable into two groups by an unconformity of the first magnitude. For the upper one of the two the name Copps is proposed.

Part II: Limestone Mountain and Sherman Hill are outliers of Paleozoic dolomite found in Houghton County. The stratigraphic range is from the Cambrian to the Middle Devonian, including the Cambrian Upper Black River, Decorah, Upper Galena, Richmond, Niagaran, and Middle Devonian. Belief in the presence of the Devonian is based on a piece of float found on the hillside. The structure has